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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/732,039	12/07/2000	Paul E. Jacobs	PA000398	9680

23696 7590 07/12/2004

Qualcomm Incorporated
Patents Department
5775 Morehouse Drive
San Diego, CA 92121-1714

EXAMINER


ALVAREZ, RAQUEL

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3622

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/732,039	Applicant(s) JACOBS ET AL.	
	Examiner Raquel Alvarez	Art Unit 3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 1973.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 24-73 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 24-73 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>04/2/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to communication filed on 4/19/2004.
2. Applicant elected claims 1, 24-73.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-40, 111-113, 126-127, 136-137 and 146 of copending Application No.09/679,039. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the co-pending application further recites transmitting ad-statistical data. Calculating and transmitting statistical data it is old and well known in business in order to calculate and transmit statistical data in order to make educated assumptions and statements on a particular subject. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included transmitting ad-

statistical data in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

4. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-48 of copending Application No.09/679,038. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the copending application further recites an ad link history display window that lists links to the sources of advertisements that the user has previously visited. Listing the sources of advertisements or information that the user has previously visited it is old and well known in order to keep track of the success of the different sources of advertisements. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included a display window that lists links to the sources of advertisements that the user has previously visited in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

5.

6. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-51 of copending Application No.09/728,693. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the copending application further recites that the advertisement download communication link and the data communication link are separate communication links. It is old and well known in the communication and networking arts to have various communication links because such a modification would allow for easier transmission of data. It would have been obvious

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to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have link are separate communication links in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

7. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 and 51-53 of copending Application No.09/668,553. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the co-pending application further recites transmitting ad obscured ad monitor function that determines whether an obscured ad condition has occurred, whereby the obscured ad condition occurs when an advertisement current being displayed on the display associated with the client device is being obscured by one or more other items currently being displayed on the display and an obscured nag function that generates an obscured ad nag display in response to detection of the obscured ad condition, wherein the obscured nag display notifies the user of the obscured ad condition. Since, monitoring and displaying various advertisements which can occupy the entire portion of the display along with banner advertisements is obvious in on-line advertisements then it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included detecting if a displayed advertisement such as a banner advertisements is being obscured by an advertisement and notifying the user in order for the user to be aware that might not be compensated for viewing the banner advertisements that is being obscured by the advertisement.

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8. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 18-33, 59 and 62 of copending Application No.09/668,331. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the co-pending application further recites a playlist that identifies the advertisements to be downloaded. Identifying or selecting the advertisements to be downloaded is obvious and well known in order to provide some sort of order within the system. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included transmitting ad-statistical data in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

9. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 46-70 and 74-76 of copending Application No.09/668,632. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the co-pending application further recites an e-mail function for receiving and sending e-mail to other client devices. Sending and receiving e-mail to other clients is old and well known in the computer related arts in order to receive messages immediately from other clients. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included receiving and sending e-mail messages in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

10. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 36-70, 74-76 and

78 of copending Application No.09/668,515. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the present application further recites three operating modes. Different operating modes such as Online and offline operating modes are known in the computer related arts in order to provide different states of the program. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included receiving and sending e-mail messages in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

11. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1,9-11,14-24,43,45-54,77-79,81,82,84,86-92,94,95,97-105,107-109 and 111 of copending Application No.09/668,631. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the co-pending application further recites a playlist that identifies the advertisements to be downloaded. Identifying or selecting the advertisements to be downloaded is obvious and well known in order to provide some sort of order within the system. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included transmitting ad-statistical data in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

12. Claims 1, 24-73 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-53 of copending Application No.09/668,600. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant application further

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recites a third operating mode in which the software switches the operating from a first operating mode to a second operating mode, wherein the second operating mode has less features than the first operating mode. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the computer related arts to switch from one operating mode to another operating mode that has less features when a problem arises with one of the operating mode because such a modification would allow the software to operate with less features and in that case less problems are less likely to occur. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included switching from a first operating mode to a second operating mode, wherein the second operating mode has less features than the first operating mode in order to obtain the above mentioned advantage.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

13. Claims 1, 24-39, 51-52 and 66-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Marsh et al. (5,848,397 hereinafter Marsh).

With respect to claims 1, 24-27 Marsh teaches a playlist server system for supplying a playlist response to a client device exchanging information with an

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information server system over a communications network (abstract). Playlist response generating means for generating a playlist response identifying a plurality of selected ads to be presented by the client device (Figure 8 and col. 15, lines 1-10); first communications means for establishing a playlist response send communications link with the client device via the communications network over which the playlist response is transmitted to the client device (col. 15, lines 1-10); wherein the information server system and the playlist server are independently controlled (col. 13, lines 56 to col. 14, lines 1-63).

With respect to claim 28 Marsh teaches transmitting to the client device a new playlist (col. 15, lines 2-13).

With respect to claims 51-52, Marsh teaches the playlist response includes at least one new playlist that includes a plurality of ad identifiers that identify corresponding advertisements, a plurality of addresses that identify the source of respective ones of the advertisements, and at least one new playlist ID that identifies the at least one new playlist (Figure 8).

With respect to claims 29-39, 66-69 Marsh further teaches a cookie containing information describing user/client device behavior and/or user demographics, and that transmits the cookie to the at least one playlist server in order to provide a new playlist associated with the client device (col. 14, lines 16 to col. 15, lines 1-20 and figure 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 40-49, 53-65 and 70-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marsh.

With respect to claims 40-45, the claims further recite specifying the total display time that the ads are to be displayed by the client device during the present day. Since in Marsh the scheduler 700 arranges the sequence and order of the ads and determines if the ads have been viewed then it would have been obvious in the Marsh system to specify the total times that the ads have to be viewed during that particular day in order to determine if the client complied on that day with the amount of ads that he or she is supposed to view.

Claims 46-47, further recite that the selected information further includes certain characteristics of a display screen associated with the client device. Since Marsh teaches recording the client's interaction with the advertisements displayed (col. 14, lines 16 to col. 15, lines 1-20 and figure 8) then it would have been obvious to have

included the dimensions of the display screen such as the height. Width, depth of the screen, pixels, etc. because such a modification would help better customize the display.

Claims 48-50, 62-64 further recite that the client information includes the distributor identifier for transmitting the client information to the prescribed server system. Marsh teaches transmitting the client information to a prescribed server system (Figure 8 and col. 15, lines 10-20 and col. 14, lines 66-, col. 15, lines 1-20). Marsh does not specifically teach including the distributor identifier. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known to provide identity information such as a name or number in order to point out individuality between the subjects. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included the distributor identifier in order to obtain the above mentioned advantage.

With respect to claims 53, 55 and 56, the limitations were addressed previously in the rejections to claims 46-47 and 48-50 and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 54 is similar in scope as claim 28 and therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 57-61 further recite different obviousness ad types. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the type of Applicant's invention to have

included different ad types such as postage stamp ad, tool bar, etc. in order to provide variety.

Claims 65, 70-72 further recites a extensive markup language for verifying the wellformedness of the playlist request. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the computer related arts to have an extensive markup language (XML) format which renders the data accessible to a wide variety of clients and applications. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time to have included extensive markup language for verifying the wellformedness of the playlist request because such a modification would render the playlist request accessible to a variety of clients and applications.

Claim 73 further recites a query device for executing a query to the database and providing the database output to the playlist device. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the computer related arts to query a database and to provide the output to a device in order to extract and to provide data to a user. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included a query device for executing a query to the database and providing the database output to the playlist device in order to obtain the above mentioned advantage.

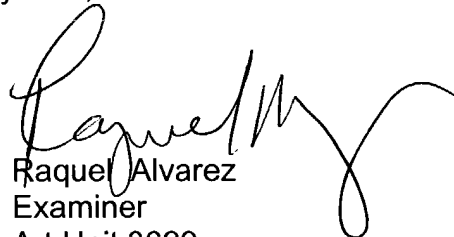
Point of contact

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15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raquel Alvarez whose telephone number is (703)305-0456. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric w Stamber can be reached on (703)305-8469. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Raquel Alvarez
Examiner
Art Unit 3622

R.A.
7/2/04